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SUPREME SEC'Y STABS GRAND

SECRETARY PYTHIAN
OFFICIALS SCRAP

C. K. Robinson Stabs
W. A. Gunnell.

INFLECTS FIVE WOUNDS—ALL
THE RESULT OF TRIVIAL DIS-
PUTE—ASSAILANT ARRESTED,
BUT RELEASED ON BOND—
GUNNELL'S WOUNDS CONSID-
ERED DANGEROUS—CLAIMS
THE ATTACK WAS UNWAR-
RANTED—WILL PROSECUTE
ROBINSON—STRUCK WHILE IN
HIS SEAT.

From Central Afro-American.

St. Louis, Mo., April 8.—One of the most disgraceful affairs that has occurred among the better class of Negroes in the City of St. Louis was the murderous assault upon W. A. Gunnell, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge K. of P. of Missouri, by C. K. Robinson, Secretary of the Supreme Lodge K. of P., Monday last, about 8:15 p. m.

The trouble occurred in the office of Mr. Gunnell at Pythian Hall, 3137 Pine Street, and was the result of a dispute over a bill for supplies furnished the Grand Lodge. It is the first disgraceful act committed by any one on the premises, which is the headquarters for the K. of P. of Missouri and contains the offices of the Grand Chancellor, Grand Secretary, Treasurer of the Endowment, and manager of the building. Grand Chancellor Lloyd was not in the building at the time, he having been assigned to speak at St. James' Church in Ellersville, not returning until 10:30 p. m.

When seen by an Afro-American representative at his home, Mr. Gunnell made the following statement: "I made a business engagement to meet Mr. Robinson at my office Monday, April 3rd, at 8 p. m., to assist me in adjusting the records turned over to me by him which he had kept as Secretary of the Pythian Hall Commission. I have repeatedly requested this meeting, for the reason that the Beneficiary Board now controls the property, and the members at the last quarterly meeting instructed me to get with Mr. Robinson and go over the records and adjust some discrepancies, as they could not understand the records left by Mr. Robinson." Having recently received a bill for supplies from Mr. Robinson covering items which my records show have been paid, I thought it a good idea to go over this account with him, and thus save him a second trip to my office, or myself a trip to his office.

"When I asked him to explain why the Grand Lodge should be charged for items which had been paid, he became very angry, which led to the argument, I insisting that I wanted him to explain the bill. I was seated at my desk behind a small table, and Robinson was seated at the opposite side of the table facing me. During the argument Robinson called me a fool, and I replied in kind when suddenly he sprang to his feet, rushed to me and struck me in the left eye before I could rise from my chair. As quickly as I could get to my feet, I grappled with him, striking as best I could to defend myself, while he as I thought, was punching me in the stomach and side. At this juncture we were separated, when I learned for the first time that the big coward had been stabbing me, while I thought he was fighting like a man, as I was. I had no idea that he was going to strike me, much less attempt to take my life, over a trivial business argument.

"I do not regret my injuries as much as I do the degradation and shame the brutal act of Robinson will bring to our organization and race.

"I am the man who, as Supreme Representative at the Supreme Lodge session at Kansas City, Mo., in 1909, when his former supporters were deserting him, made the speech nominating him for the office to which

he was elected and is now filling, but which he has forever disgraced. If I recover I feel it my duty to my family, organization, the community and my race to prosecute this brute to the full extent of the law. I have never had any ill feeling toward Robinson; on the contrary, I have given him all the business from my office for printing, and have always spoken a good word for him when occasion demanded it."

"I had occasion to call at the office of Mr. Gunnell about 8:15 p. m., April 3rd, in company with Mr. Ernest Bell. As I approached the door of the office I heard loud talking and as I came closer to the door with the iron grating I saw Mr. Gunnell seated at his desk, and I heard a man exclaim, 'You are a fool!' and Mr. Gunnell replied by repeating the name, when the man whom I then recognized as C. K. Robinson, sprang at Mr. Gunnell and struck him in the face while he was seated at the desk. Mr. Gunnell then clinched with Robinson and they both fell against the door, preventing my getting in at once to separate them. Finally, with the assistance of Mr. Bell, I forced them away from the door, got into the room and separated them.

"When we all came out into an adjoining room, still keeping the men separated, we were horrified to learn that Mr. Robinson had stabbed Mr. Gunnell several times."

The statement of Mr. Dunn was fully corroborated by Mr. Bell, who was also an eye-witness.

Robinson, after the stabbing, at once left the hall, but was arrested Tuesday morning at his place of business on Market street by officers of the Eighth District. He was later released on bond pending the result of Gunnell's wounds.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CITI- ZENS AT FISK UNIVERSITY.

MATTER OF AIDING THE TRUS EES FREE-
LY DISCUSSED.

On Wednesday evening at eight o'clock a number of citizens met in the parlors of Jubilee Hall for the purpose of discussing the future of Fisk University. It will be remembered that the Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of education a few months ago made a conditional gift of several thousand dollars to the University, and this meeting was called to see what interest the citizens of Nashville felt in the matter, and what aid they would lend to the institution.

President Gates explained in detail the needs of Fisk. He convinced all present that such an institution needed the moral and financial support of the people of the community where it is located, and since Fisk is a Negro school it stands to reason that those who are interested in the higher education of the Negro youth would expect those Negroes who have been benefited by the aid of such institutions to manifest an interest in the perpetuation of the same.

Many talks were made and every one expressed a deep interest in the work, and while the Negroes are not able to do much in a financial way it was evident from the expressions of those present at the meeting Wednesday night that a hearty response would be made to an appeal for the University. Among those present and who made talks were Dr. F. A. Stewart, Mr. A. N. Johnson, Mr. Preston Taylor, Prof. Hardy Keith, Dr. Geo. W. Moore, Dr. S. W. Crosthwait, Dr. R. H. Boyd and others.

NEGROES LEAVING OKLAHOMA.

Exodus to Canada Still in Full Force
Despite Cool Reception.

Guthrie, Okla., April 11.—The exodus of Negroes from this state to Alberta, Canada, which started several months ago, is continuing, despite the fact that it is not encouraged by the Canadian government. Twenty Negro farmers from near Fallis, Lincoln County, left here last night to join the colony in Alberta.

They expect to take claims and immediately build homes and start their crops, after which their families, numbering in all about 200 persons, will join them. It is said here that a colonization company is financing the Negroes during the first season.

Mrs. John Webster, of Wartrace, Tenn., was called to the city a few days ago, on account of the death of her great grandchild, Everlyn Voorhies. Mrs. Webster is stopping with her daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Barnes, of Pearl street.

WATERS BEFORE A COMMITTEE

STOUTLY FIGHTS FOR
HIS POSITION.

Citizens Tell Reasons
For Opposition.

CASE ARGUED ON DEFENDANT'S
MORAL CHARACTER—CITI-
ZENS OF SOUTH TESTIFY FOR
AND AGAINST HIM—SOME OF
WATERS' WITNESSES WOULD
NOT MISREPRESENT THE
FACTS—MANY STRONG AF-
FIDAVITS READ—COMMITTEE
AFTER HEARING EVIDENCE
HOLDS EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On last Saturday in the offices of Maj. J. B. Stahlman in the Stahlman Building, one of the most strenuously fought cases that has ever been witnessed in this city as fought out in the presence of the Instruction Committee of the Board of Education. It was the celebrated Waters case. Prof. Waters was returned to the Knowles School as a teacher after having been acquitted by the Supreme Court of a grave charge, and the citizens were protesting his return. Prof. Waters was represented by his attorney, Mr. Richard West. The citizens were represented by Gen. Jeff McCann. It was evident from the outset that each side had planned to contend every inch of the ground. Many witnesses were examined on both sides, but those who testified for Prof. Waters made a feeble attempt to break down the testimony of the citizens who testified against him. It was agreed by both sides that the opinion of the Supreme Court would not be brought in question, but that the case would be decided solely by Prof. Waters' moral reputation. The attorneys for both sides made it clear that they would not in any way attempt to criticize the supreme Court and expressed themselves as believing that that tribunal rendered their decision justly, according to the evidence before them. The witnesses present were all July sworn and were examined one at a time, as in the regular court. Gen. McCann read a long list of affidavits of citizens in the community where Prof. Waters has lived all of his life. They all swore that he bore a bad reputation morally. These affidavits were stamped with the seal of a regular notary public.

The witnesses were then examined and they unforgingly testified, some what they know and others what they had heard. Prof. Waters introduced his witnesses and in every case these witnesses were compelled to admit what they had heard rumored since the Wilson case had come up, that Prof. Waters had, previous to that time, had similar trouble. One of his witnesses, a minister of the gospel, testified that in his community, which is several blocks removed from the immediate community where where Prof. Waters lived, the sentiment was about evenly divided, that he had heard it rumored both ways. All the witnesses being examined, they were all dismissed, and the Board went into executive session.

On Monday morning several persons are reported to have seen Prof. Waters on the street, and it was also learned that he was not teaching at Knowles School. The action of the committee could not be ascertained, as the Superintendent was out of his office and none of the members of the Committee could say what was reached, but it is the consensus of opinion that the Committee suspended Prof. Waters, which is believed to mean that they would recommend to the Board of Education that he be dismissed. This ends another chapter in the case that has aroused great interest among the people of Nashville.

BIG SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

Last Sunday the greatest meeting in the history of the local Baptist Sunday-School Union was held at the Mt. Olive Baptist Church. While every Sunday-school in the city was not represented directly by its su-

perintendent, it looked from the size of the audience that the forty-odd Baptist schools had sent some of their scholars to take part in the splendid program rendered. Notwithstanding the inclement weather of the previous week, which prevented the program committee from getting together, the meeting Sunday was filled with interest and enthusiasm. The topic for discussion was "Unity." It was opened by Mrs. Brown, a member of the Sunday-School Union and a teacher of Mount Olive. Her splendid paper dealt with the subject in such a concise and intelligent way that it was like an electric spark. More than sixteen superintendents were ready to continue the discussion which, however, was consigned to two speakers, Mr. S. H. Johnson, superintendent of Pleasant Green, and Dr. R. H. Boyd. The Union went on record as favoring the new classes organized by the Publishing Board of the National Baptist Convention. The name Metoka is substituted for Baraca, while Galeda will be the future name of the young ladies' organization heretofore known as Philathea. The members of these various classes from schools throughout the city surrendered their old pins and buttons, leaving the Union wearing the new paraphernalia of the Metoka and Galeda. Another interesting speaker was Rev. Wm. Beckham. The superintendent of Pleasant Green Sunday-School announced that his entire teaching force, consisting of twelve, had been elected delegates to the Sunday-School Congress which convenes in Meridian, June 7-12. This will, if carried out, be the largest number of Congress delegates to leave any single school in the city of Nashville. The report of the Program Committee was the last number of the evening. The next meeting will be held the second Sunday in May, the 14th, with the North Third Avenue Baptist Church, Rev. John Slaughter, pastor, R. H. Hudson, superintendent. The subject for discussion will be the "Future Outlook of the Sunday-School Congress."

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF CO. "G" INFANTRY UNATTACHED.

Company "G," the only Colored Military regularly organized and recognized by the U. S. Army in this section was visited by Lieut. Hanna, a representative of the U. S. A., on April 4, 1911, for Annual Inspection. Promptly at 9 o'clock p. m., Lieut. Hanna accompanied by Capt. Rogan entered the Armory on Fourth Avenue, South and met fifty men equipped in the beautiful new uniform of the U. S. A. awaiting his arrival. Captain Bowman presented the officers and men in heavy marching order, that is they were equipped with the heavy blanket-roll, shelter tent, knapsack, canteen gun, bayonet, etc. The knapsack contained a complete set of pans, cap, knife, fork, and spoon, and a toilet set of comb, brushes, towels, etc., all of which were exposed and carefully inspected by the eagle eye of Uncle Sam's experienced representative. The inspection lasted 45 minutes and the favorable comments of the visiting officers to the officers in charge of the Company were cordial and profuse. The inspection over Capt. Bowman ordered 1st Lieut. C. O. Hadley to close the ranks and so promptly was the order obeyed and the ranks closed with such ease and dispatch that the Lieut. was assured by the Inspector that the feat could not be better done. "It was just like the book." The Company ranks first in having the largest number of long service of enlisted men, some of whom have served eleven and twelve years. Second Lieut. Moses Collier and First Sergeant Abbie Walker, as well as other officers displayed a knowledge of their duties worthy of their respective offices.

On next Sunday, Easter, the Company will hold its first Annual Sermon at Rev. Jack Harding's Church in South Nashville. The public is invited to be present. The Company will have appropriate exercises at the church under the direction of the Hospital Surgeon 1st Class, Dr. J. A. Lester and their return march to the Armory at 5:30 p. m. in front of the Custom House, there will be a review of the Company and drill. Nashville has the best of many things. Her schools, colleges and churches give her the distinction of the "Athens of the South." The fact that she has the only Negro Military Company, equipped and recognized by the U. S. A. in this section is an honor of which she is greatly proud.

J. A. LESTER.

SPECIFICATIONS NORMAL SCHOOL

ACCEPTED BY BOARD
OF EDUCATION

Negro Architect Ran
Third in Bidding.

PLANS CALL FOR FIVE BUILD-
INGS—MAIN OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—GIRLS' DORMITORY—BOYS' DORMITORY—TWO WORKSHOPS—ALL TO BE OF BRICK AND MODERN ARCHITECTURE—TO BE LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY—ASSEMBLY ROOM WITH SEATING CAPACITY OF FIVE HUNDRED.

At a meeting of the State Board of Education Saturday afternoon eight plans submitted by as many architects for the Negro Normal School at Nashville were examined. The specifications called for a main building, \$35,000; girls' dormitory, \$20,000; boys' dormitory, \$10,000, and shop for manual training, including both wood and iron work, \$5,000. The plans submitted by C. K. Colley, of Nashville, were finally selected by the Board, and his estimate of cost comes within the amount specified, \$70,000.

The main building is planned for twenty-three rooms and an auditorium, or chapel, with a seating capacity of 500. Rooms are also provided for domestic science, laboratory, recitation, library, etc., and vary in size from a lecture room for eighteen or twenty pupils up to a capacity for fifty pupils.

The girls' dormitory will accommodate eighty girls and the boys' dormitory about an equal number of boys.

It is the hope of the board that the buildings will be ready for occupancy January 1, 1912.

Money to the amount named in the specifications is now available for the work. As soon as the specifications can be agreed upon and formulated, which will be in the next few days, the board will advertise for bids, including all grades of work necessary to complete the buildings.

The ground selected for the school is a tract of thirty-five acres at the end of the Jefferson street railway line, on what is called the Zollicoffer Hill. The location is an admirable one, and is self-draining in all directions.

The main building is to be of brick two stories high, with stone foundation, and will be wired for electrification, and the two dormitories of the same general style of architecture.

Under the specifications agreed upon by the board, the successful architect will receive the usual architect's fee, or such amount as the board and Mr. Colley shall agree upon, which is usually 5 per cent. The school will be designated as the Agricultural and Industrial Normal School for Colored Pupils.

Moses McKissack, the only Negro architect bidding, ran third. Mr. McKissack received many compliments from the Governor and members of the Board of Education.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The order of Easter Day Sermons will be as follows:

Communion Service at 6 a. m. for the benefit of all who cannot be present at 11 a. m. Service Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Special musical program and sermon at 11 a. m. At 8 p. m., Special Children's Service, consisting of professional and recreational hymns. Recitation of creed, twenty-third Psalm and other recitations.

On Easter Monday, the children will have their usual Social and Egg Hunt at 3 p. m. at the church. Even-Hunt at 3 p. m. at the church. Everybody invited to all of these services.

Mr. F. W. Willis, of Meharry, will spend his vacation in Chicago.